

budget is indicated by the size of the annual request. In fiscal year 1987, total budgeted expenditures amounted to \$8,182,965,806, or more than \$1,940 for every man, woman, and child resident in the state.

The *Judicial Branch* is responsible for the resolution of all matters involving civil and criminal law in the State of Maryland. Judges base their decisions on statutory law, common law, or equity. As the population of Maryland has grown and society has become more complex, the judiciary has been reshaped to more effectively and efficiently deal with litigation and other matters requiring judicial determination. What has evolved is a four-tiered court system consisting of the District Courts, Circuit Courts, the Court of Special Appeals, and the Court of Appeals.

The District Court of Maryland, implemented in 1971 on a statewide basis in every county in the state and Baltimore City, is a court of limited jurisdiction that replaced the earlier local justices of the peace and county trial magistrates. The District Courts have jurisdiction in minor civil and criminal matters and in virtually all violations of the state Motor Vehicle Law. District Court judges are appointed by the governor for ten-year terms.

The Circuit Courts have original jurisdiction over more serious criminal and civil cases and also hear Appeals from decisions in the District Court. Circuit Court judges are nominated by special judicial selection commissions and appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate. At the first statewide election occurring at least one year after their appointment, Circuit Court judges must successfully stand for election to continue in office for a term of fifteen years.

The Court of Special Appeals is the second highest court in Maryland. Like the state's highest court, the Court of Special Appeals is an appellate court. It was established by constitutional amendment in 1966 to ease the caseload of the Court of Appeals and to facilitate resolution of cases requiring appellate adjudication. Composed of thirteen judges, members of the Court of Special Appeals are appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for ten-year terms, subject to approval of the voters at the next election after their appointment. The Court of Special Appeals has exclusive initial appellate jurisdiction over any reviewable judgment, decree, order, or other action of a Circuit Court, except for appeals in criminal cases in which the death penalty is imposed.

The Court of Appeals has a long history in Maryland, dating from the first state constitution adopted in 1777. The Court of Appeals is the state's highest court, and the cases it reviews are limited to those of major importance where the decisions rendered bear largely on the proper constitutional interpretation of the law. The seven judges of the Court of Appeals, appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, serve ten-year terms. Like judges of the Court of Special Appeals, judges of the Court of Appeals must win approval of the electorate at the first election occurring at least one year after their appointment.

Various units, boards, and commissions exist within the judiciary to facilitate operation of the department and to assist judges of the different courts. The Judicial Nominating Commissions present names to the governor when vacancies occur on any of the appellate or circuit courts. The Maryland State Law Library is the principal law reference library in the state. Also within the Judiciary Department are the State Board of Law Examiners, which conducts examinations for prospective members of the State Bar, and the Attorney Grievance Commission, charged with supervising and administering the discipline of attorneys.

The three branches of state government—the executive, legislative, and judicial—act to preserve, protect, and extend the privileges and obligations provided to the citizens of Maryland by the state Constitution. All three branches represent the interests of the citizens of the State in their relations with other states and the federal government, and each works closely with and supplements the services of local, municipal, and county administrations. The checks and balances provided by the Constitution of Maryland ensure a certain beneficial degree of tension and proprietorship among the three branches of State government, and each carefully guards its prerogatives. The fundamental goal of State government as a whole, however, is to serve the public interest. It is thus the citizens themselves who ultimately determine, through periodic elections, referenda, and amendments to the Constitution itself, the policies, functions, and extent of the government of the State of Maryland.